31st July, 1987 regarding various issues of the industry and if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) With the development of Alang as a shipbreaking yard in 1983, Gujarat has emerged as the leading state in shipbreaking industry.

(b) Shipbreaking in Gujarat takes place at two sites, namely, Alang and Sachana. At present there are 63 and 11 shipbreaking units at Alang and Sachana respectively. While in 1985 these were 55 and 11 and in 1981 these were 0 and 4.

(c) Number of ships supplied to units located at Alang and Sachana from 1984 to 1987 (till-date) is given below:—

Year	Alang	Sachana
1984 . . .	46	10
1985 . . .	59	13
1986 . . .	47	7
1987 (till-date) . . .	34	10

(d) The following kind of assistance is being provided to the industry for the present:

(i) Foreign Flag Vessels imported for demolition are given to shipbreaking units by allotment, rather than by auction, to ensure planned and long term growth of the industry.

(ii) Shipbreakng units are given interest subsidy from Development Fund Contribution of Ferrous Scrap Committee for procurement of equipments like cranes, winches etc. which are needed for shipbreaking.

(iii) Nodal Agencies for development of shipbreaking industry in the States are also eligible for grant of loans at concessional rates of interest for development of infrastructure facilities for shipbreaking.

(e) The Iron and Steel Scrap Association of India (ISSAI), the representative body of shipbreakers, have represented for increased tonnage for breaking, import of ships for units located at Bombay, carry-over of excess or shortage of entitlements to the next year, continuation of allotmet system for further five years, bifurcation of custom duty into Custom duty and CVD, stoppage of registration of new units at Bombay and Calcutta, reduction of MSTC's commission charges on import of ships, speedy import of ships as per the entitlements of various units, reduction of custom duty on import of ships.

Demands of the industry like carry-over of excess or shortage of entitlements to the next year, continuation of system of allotment of ships for further period of five years, bifurcation of custom duty and stoppage of registration of new units at Bombay and Calcutta have already been agreed to. Demands of the Asssociation for increased tonnage for breaking and import of ships for units located at Bombay have not been agreed to keeping in view of the demand and overall availability of bars and rods in the country. Other demands of the association have arisen recently due to lesser availability of ships for scrapping in the international market and increase in their price. These demands are being examined.

Ownership Right to occupants/ Allottees of DDA Slum Quarters

4199. SHRI KAPIL VERMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (Slums) had invited applications in 1984 from the allottees/occupants who were residing in the DDA slums quarters/ flats for grant of ownership rights on licence fee basis;

(b) whether it was decided to charge liquidation cost equivalent to 20 years annual licence fees;

(c) whether the DDA(Slum) have now sent demand notices to the allottees|occupants charging Rs. 15,000 as cost of DDA flats which is more than 20 years annual licence fees;

(d) if so, what are the reasons for charging higher cost;

(e) whether representations have been received in this regard from the Welfare Association of the DDA Slum quarters; and

(f) if so, what is the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The liquidation cost has been fixed as 20 times the Annual Economic licence fee.

(c) and (d) The Slum Wing of the DDA have sent demand notices to the allottees|occupants to pay the demand as 20 times of the annual economic licence fee which comes to between Rs. 5,700 to Rs. 36,000 depending upon the cost of land and cost of construction in different slum rehabilitation colonies.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The Welfare Associations have been apprised of the correct position and formula for determination of annual economic licence fee.

Consumers Council at Chandigarh

4200. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Consumers Council had recently been set up at Chandigarh;

(b) if so, what is the composition thereof;

(c) whether it has come to Government's notice that the said body has been criticised by the local people as being elitist in character and non-representative of the hardhit-housewife; and

(d) what steps are proposed to ensure that the hardships and feelings of the common man are voiced at a forum set up as a welfare measure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Chandigarh Administration has set up a Consumer Protection Council under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 vide its notification No. DFSO-Supdt-87|5369 dated 22nd July, 1987. The Council is headed by the Adviser to the Administrator. It is a broad based and representative Council. It includes 11 official and 31 non-official members. Out of non-official members, 13 are women representatives. The concerned interests have been given representations in the Council including the house-wives, The Central Government has not received any representation against the composition of the Council.

Implementation of Consumer Protection Act

4201. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made so far in the implementation of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986; and

(b) by when, the special quasi-judicial authorities contemplated under the aforesaid Act, are likely to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Government has set up the Central Consumer Protection Council under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. It has also notified the Consumer Protection Rules, 1987 which have come into force with effect from 15-4-1987. Among States and Union Territories, so far, the Government of Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Mizoram and Goa and Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Chandigarh have established Consumer Protection Councils.